JARED PARKER.

A story of Strife and Revenge.

BY LUCIUS MARKHAM.

On one of the most fertile glades of the Scioto valley there settled some twenty years ago two wealthy familes, from the interior of Pennsylvania. The hope of these families and the pride of the neighborhood, were two boys, verging upon manhood, who were first at log rollings, cabin raisings, and corn huskings, as well as foremost in all the rustic sports by which holiday afternoons and moonlight evenings were beguiled.

In all games and labors these youths were competitors, but Jared Parker, by one year the elder of Herbert Williams, was commonly the victor. He was more athletic, but he was less passionate, more self-possessed and less impetuous. Jared was of a pleasant, genial nature, and bore his honors meekly. Herbert was vexed to the heart's core when vanquished, and bitter feelings were stirred when his companions laughed merrily with Jared or complimented him upon his agility and dexterity. Jared knew no rivalship, but Herbert dwelt on one which, with evil thoughts, he determined should eventually be decided in his favor.

The "Rose of the Valley" was Anne Belvey, a true country beauty, who with artless grace of manner, speaking beauty of face, symmetry of person and ardent affection, which gushed for all nature, had won the hearts of acquaintances who met her at the green-sward dance, or at the winter party. Jared loved Anne, so did Herbert. Anne loved, but it was with the love which had never settled its own preferences and wells up whenever admiration is excited or sympathy enlisted.

The silver moonlight fell upon the opening blossoms of choice fruit trees, and a gentle May wind wafted orchard perfumes which came with glad welcome to a maiden who had seen the bloom of sixteen spring-times, as she leaned against a rustic seat which had been placed where the select fruit blossoms dropped, picking slowly to pieces a wild flower that had grown at her feet.

"I want you to be a friend, Herbert—I like you when you are kind, but I do not love you as you ask, because I know you are cruel and wicked sometimes."

Said Anne Beverly, when Herbert Williams had poured a tale of tender love into her ear; with that bright moonlight shining about them; the spring blossoms falling and the perfumes wafting.

"They have told you tales, Anne."

"Who, Herbert?"

"Jared and his friends."

"You wrong him, Herbert, Jared always speaks well of you. I told him you were cruel and would be revengeful, but he said I did not understand you. You know, Herbert, when I wanted you yesterday to put up the bird's nest which fell from the apple tree, you tore it to pieces and threw it over the fence. I did not like that; Jared would not have done so."

These were bitter words to the dark spirit of Herbert Williams, but he bit his lips sternly and struggled with his rising anger, till the veins of his neck corrugated. He had love and rivalry to assist in self-control.

"But I was in sport, Anne, when I tore the bird's nest, because it was an old one."

"No, Herbert, it had for two years been the house of robins; I watched over it with pleasure, and it pained me to see you so heartlessly destroy their home. It was to them as if some strong power should tear down your home and leave your little sisters without a shelter. But this is not all, Herbert, if it were, I might forgive you. I know we never can be lovers—we would not be happy as such, but let us always be friends."

And Anne gave Herbert her hand as freely as if he had never grieved her. The lover took it with a nervous grasp, which, had it expressed the feelings of the young man's heart, would have wrung the slender arm from the fair-shoulder.

A voice reached the young couple, and Anne said: "Mother calls me. Good night, Herbert, remember we will always be friends." And the open-hearted girl bounded to answer the mother's summons.

There was a heavy frown upon Herbert's brow—his teeth were set, his fists were clenched, and his step was heavy. As he strode homeward—"I'll be revenged," was sternly muttered.

When Anne Belvey was alone in her little chamber, Herbert's conversation was vivid in her mind, and her calm judgment commended the truths she had told him. Then there came contrasts; actions, characters and thoughts were reviewed. Jared Parker was not an indifferent actor in this little heart drama, performed in the waking and sleeping dreams of the free thinking and generous-hearted young girl that night.

The spring blossoms had fallen, the perfumes of the opening buds and flowers had died away, the fruits had grown, and now the fragrance of the ripening orchard products was gladdening the hearts of the farmers.

Anne Belvey had the same seat at which we saw her with Herbert Williams.

"Herbert is wicked," said she to Jared, "he looks darkly at me, and frowns when he meets you. I sometimes fear him, Jared, but it shall not interfere with my love for you."

"Herbert is not to be feared, love. He would not harm you, nor me; perhaps, had I lost you, I should have frowned and looked darkly, as he does, but you should not now let these thoughts come across your mind. To-morrow will show him how futile future love will be, and he will be reconciled and be a warm friend again."

"May it be so, Jared, but I fear that you do not know Herbert; I only dread that he will be revenged on you. He is revengeful.

"I have no fears, Anne, and you ought not to have; but come, we will walk into the house, and, with your father and mother, talk over the plans of the morrow, when you will be mine."

A year elapsed—to Anne and Jared Parker was born a son—content and happiness dwelt in their household—their plain cabin was one of the "general homes" of the neighborhood; and its merry-makings were the pleasantest which the young folks attended.

There was one who had no pleasure in this enjoyment; but whenever he observed it, or it was spoken of in his presence, feelings were aroused "which make men fit for stratagems and spoils."

'Twas a winter night; piercing winds made blazing fires comfortable, the dry snow crashed beneath the farmer's tread, a lurid flame rose in the air, and as it gleamed over the earth's winter covering, dispelled the darkness for miles around the mansion of the Williams family. Their large, well-stored barn was in flames; every possible exertion was made to save it, but without success, and its ruins smouldered where were buried the ashes of a number of fine cattle and superior horses, with farming utensils, and grains and fruits, to the value of several thousand dollars.

It was the work of an incendiary, without doubt. Who could be the villain? was a question anxiously discussed.

Various suspicions were started, and at length a rumor became current that Jared Parker was suspected. He was arrested, examined, and, strange to declare, almost without testimony to justify suspicion, was held to trial.

The strifes which had existed between Jared, the accused, and Herbert, now the injured, were speculated upon; facts were distorted, actions misrepresented, and many who had oftentimes spoken highly of Jared's quiet, mild nature, now talked of it as a mask for wicked passions and long nursed revenge—for what?—few had a definite idea, but he was under suspicion of crime, and with some persons this is always equivalent to actual proof of guilt.

Anne had fearful forebodings, but Jared told her not to fear, protesting his innocence—in which she had every confidence—yet she feared the result of machinations which might be invented against him. Jared had no suspicion of what testimony could be produced, and made no preparation for his trial, confident that he would be acquitted.

On the day of trial the Court House was crowded with the friends of the accused and the accuser. A distorted history of Jared and Herbert's competitions were presented to the jury; then a woman named Brown, who had many times been hospitably entertained at Jared's home, was put upon the witness stand. She testified that on the night of the conflagration, Jared Parker came to a house where she was visiting with a Mrs. Jacobs, asked for some fire, obtained it, and went down the lane towards Williams' farm. Mrs. Jacobs said there was something wrong, he must be watched. They followed him and saw him enter the barn—in a few moments the roof was a sheet of flames.

Jared had been away from home that night—he could not prove an *alibi*—the witness was cross-questioned, but in all particulars appeared consistent, and Jared Parker was found guilty of arson, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen years.

Mrs. Jacobs had removed from the neighborhood during the time intervening between the commission of the crime and the trial. Every possible exertion was made by Jared's friends to ascertain her whereabouts, but without success, and he was committed to a gloomy cell in the State Prison.

Anne Parker, with a woman's determination, where her exertion is called for in the rescue of a loved one, resolved that Mrs. Jacobs should be found. Immediately she set about the search—gradually her means were exhausted—then she was a pensioner on the bounties of her relatives. Every phantom of a rumor, which gave suspicion of the woman's residence, was pursued by Anne, in confidence that she should prove her husband's innocence, until further search seemed in vain; and it became the settled conclusion that Mrs. Jacobs could no longer be among the living.

Twelve years had elapsed—Jared Parker had yet six to atone for the crime for which he stood condemned. Still he protested his innocence—still he declared it would one day be proclaimed.

He was a favorite with the officers of the prison; his good conduct had secured him many favors, and at length reached the ears of the Governor of our State. He visited the prison, heard Jared's story, and resolved to institute search for the Mrs. Jacobs described. He knew nothing of the exertions Anne Parker had made, because he had not told Jared his intentions.

A lawyer was employed to conduct the search for the woman on whom the evidence rested. He was on a visit to Cincinnati, and inserted an advertisement in the papers, that by calling at a certain office, "this woman could learn something greatly to her advantage."

The advertisement was answered by an elderly lady, who gave her name as Mrs. Jacobs. She stated that she remembered the burning of the barn, but that she had never heard of Parker's trial. She had known the woman who testified against him, but had never taken the part described in the circumstances which secured his conviction, and believed that he must have been the victim of a conspiracy. To this effect she made the deposition—immediately the facts were laid before the Governor, and Jared Parker was pardoned.

Twelve years he had been a prisoner, under the ban of felon proscription—twelve years his family had been without its natural protector—his home had gone into the hands of a stranger—his father had been gathered with the departed, and his mother, tottering on "the verge of the tomb," mourned her eldest son as dead. Anne's health had been impaired by her travels and the consequent exposures and privations, and she was but the wreck of the woman he left in charge of his household, when the officers of justice had dragged him from it; his youthful energies were wasted—he was dispirited and broken in constitution. But he had not suffered as deeply in those mental agonies, whose canker gnawing give unnecessary pain, as one who had lived in the confidence of a pleasant family, and had been privileged to enjoy all the outward pleasures which wealth and standing in the improving country secured.

In a mansion of pride and legance for a new country, where the forests were not yet cleared, nor all the fields in blooming cultivation, by a window that looked out upon the storehouse of the Williams' farm, on which the rain of twelve summers had not yet beaten, reclined a young man upon a couch, from which he never was to rise—for year after year his health had wasted—it was well nigh spent.

An elderly lady bent over him.

"What did you say, mother?"

"Jared Parker is pardoned—he will be home to-morrow—there are strange stories about, my son."

For several moments the young man's glazed eyes were fixed with an unearthly stare upon his parent's countenance, one hand twitched the bed clothes nervously, the other grasped the mother's wrist.

"Mother, I am a villain," gasped Herbert Williams; "I've a load here, mother," and he pressed his hand upon his heart, until his breath was almost stopped—"a load, mother; I have wasted it for years. Mrs. Brown's dead, or I'd make her tell it—she was perjured. Jared's innocent—I put the torch to our barn, mother—I did it, mother, for revenge—*revenge*. I can die *now*."

His lips continued to move, but no sound fell from them; the mother bent over her son—her feelings we would not attempt to depict—in a few minutes his lips were closed, his brow was clammy, the dews of death were upon it.

The mother had a struggle to reveal the confession which exposed her son's deep guilt, but circumstances required it.

This confession came to Jared Parker and family with a welcome that did much to soothe their sorrows.

"You forgive Herbert," said Anne.

"He caused me twelve long years of deep suffering; I never harmed him. I would have thought him a friend—but I forgive him all, and hope God will forgive him also," returned the husband.

We have changed names in this story, but the circumstances are actual occurrences. We had the facts from the Governor who granted the pardon. He was much censured by partizans, for the abuse of the pardoning power, they knew not the influences that actuated his humanity.

This tale teaches an important lesson—be not deceived by appearances, judge not too hastily.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Terrible Tornado!--Fayetteville, Tenessee, in Ruins!--Great destruction of Property--Lamentable loss of Life!--Full particulars of the Calamity!

NASHVILLE, Feb. 26—8 p. m.

By the mail to-night a house in this city received the following intelligence:

FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn. Feb. 25.

A few minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning, a great portion of our town was laid in ruins, by a storm which swept everything before it. Webb and Smith, Goodrich's and John McPhail's stores, were blown down to the second floor. Both Hotels were badly injured. Hine's new building was riddled, Bagley's, Isaac's, Mrs, J. V. McKinney's, B. S. Russel's, Homon's, Wm. Neild's, jr., C. P. Church's, Berry's, Washburn's, Mrs. Saah's. the Garvin house, and many others were blown entirely down, not even the foundations left. Dr. R. R. McKinney's. Dr. C. McLinney's, Mrs. Greer's, house, James L. Thompson's, and others, are an entire wreck. The chimneys and east gable end of Sneed's house fell on to the roof of Nick's store, and mashed it in. Dr. M. H. Bormus' and J. M. Bright's houses were unroofed. Several offices, the market house, stables, and smoke houses, were blown down.

Mrs. Bowzee and child are dead. A. H. Berry's oldest child was killed, and he nearly so. Several others were dangerously, and many seriously wounded. Cows, horses, and stock are dead in every direction.

Mr. Neil's stables and kitchen were blown down; pen cannot describe the awful scene. The world seemed to be coming to an end. The wind roared and blew with fearful violence a perfect hurricane, amidst which could be heard the shrieks of women and the screams of children, falling houses, crumbling walls, timbers dashing against timbers, mingled with peals of thunder, and the air was alive with electricity, followed by rain in torrents, and an impenetrable darkness, while still from every quarter came agonising cries for assistance. Truly it was a terrible scene! The heart sickens at the recollection.

The tornado came from the Southwest. The streets are almost entirely blocked with a confused mass of timbers, and not unfrequently the whole wreck of large houses was thrown and strewn for hundreds of yards.

The following is a hasty summary.

The Presbyterian Church, Cumberland Presbyterian Church, market house, Stonebreaker's tanyard, and all the buildings around were totally destroyed.

The dwellings of R. White, A. David, C. French, Carty, W. Bonner, M. F. Neil, Eeakin, F. A. Dickison, G. V. McKinzey, W. G. Smith, Sneed, and Fulton's office and Hyne's Tavern, were all partially damaged.

The above is only partial and hasty. Imagine a besom sweeping everything before it—houses, trees, fences, rails, planks, &c.—and you have even then failed to realize the full extent of the havoc. But the saddest scene of all was to witness the human sufferings. Scarcely could you meet a citizen that was not bruised or maimed.

In addition to those mentioned as killed, the following were seriously hurt: Dr. R. R. McKinney, Mrs. R. R. McKinney, C. C McKinney, a daughter of L. S. Stone, Miss Martha McKinney, two sons of J. L. Thompson, two sons of Mr. Rogers, son of R L. Russell, M. Gordon, daughter of Mrs, Ewen, and many others whose names are not remembered.

The tornado passed off in a northeast direction.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[From the Madison Papers.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 8 P. M.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Underwood called up the joint resolution making military bounty land warrants assignable. After a debate of considerable duration, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation, bill was taken up.

The provision for a custom-house in Pittsburg was stricken out.

Other amendments were proposed and discussed. A long discussion took place on the section appropriating seventy-five thousand dollars for a custom-house and post-office at Louisville, which was finally stricken out.

The bill was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—After the usual routine, the joint resolution, making an allowance to Mr Ritchie for loss sustained in executing the Congressional printing, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

Subsequently the resolution was taken up and put on its passage, and, after three hours' debate, was passed.

Mr. Julian made an ineffectual endeavor to introduce a resolution appointing a committee to investigate Mr. Allen's charge of corruption against Hon. Daniel Webster.

The army appropriation bill was then taken up, discussed, and passed.

The House then took a recess.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 28, 8 P. M.

A large anti-slavery meeting, called by the mayor, was held in the City Hall last evening. A society was formed called the Anti-Slavery Society of Canada, the declared object of which is to aid in the extinction of slavery all over the world and to manifest sympathy with fugitives from the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 8 P. M.

The Crescent City sailed this afternoon for Chagres with a large number of passengers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28,

The Wheeling bridge case has been continued, on application of defendants, want of time to argue exceptions to Chancellor Walworth's report.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.

SENATE—Saturday—Mr. Cooper presented petitions in favor of the modification of the Tariff.

Mr. Wales presented the credentials of Mr. Bayard, U. S. Senator, from Delaware.

Mr. Pearce called up the bill abolishing constructive milage of members.

After some debate the question was taken and the bill passed.

Mr. John Davis moved the the River and Harbor bill be taken up.

HOUSE—Last evening's session—The bill appropriating to the different States ten million acres of public land for the benefit of indigent insane, was taken up, and after debate laid over.

The House then went into Committee of the whole on the Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Meade spoke in favor of increasing she number of mail steamers.

Mr. Julian made another effort to bring up his resolution relative to charges made against Webster—without taking the question the House adjourned.

HOUSE—The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Patent Office, which was ordered to be printed.

The first business in order being the motion of Mr. Julian to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution to appoint a Committee to investigate the charges made by Mr. Allen against Mr. Webster, the question was taken and lost—yeas 35, nays 109.

The House then went into committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Navy appropriation bill.

HAVRE DE GRACE, March 1.

Some unknown assassin entered the house of Mr. Crosden, last night, near Georgetown crossroads, Kent county, Maryland, and Shot Mr. Crosden. The assassin then entered the chamber of Mrs. Crosden, where she was confined to a bed of sickness and shot her—and her sister, who was attending her. In making his escape from the house the fiend encountered the servant girl and shot her. All four have since died. What prompted the bloody deed, or who was the murderer, is a mystery. The most intense and painful alarm prevails in the neighborhood.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 8 p. m.

Mr. Mudd, commissioner of public buildings, died this morning.

Senator Benton has been very ill during the past few days, but is rapidly recovering.

Wm. L. Jones, a printer of this city, was robbed of fifteen hundred dollars, which he had saved and put away in a box. One hundred dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 8 p. m.

SENATE.—After the presentation of petitions, &c., the Senate resumed the consideration of the river and harbor bill, which is still under discussion. No amendment has been adopted yet, though several have been offered, debated, and rejected.

HOUSE.—A variety of petitions and reports were presented and referred.

The House took up the post-office appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate.

The House refused to concur in several amendments made by the Senate, and the bill will go back.

The bill directing two regiments of infantry to be converted into mounted riflemen was taken up, slightly amended, and passed.

The patent office report was received and one hundred and forty thousand copies ordered to be printed.

The bill making appropriations for light-houses was taken up and passed.

The bill from the Senate relative to the liabilities of ship owners was taken up and passed.

The bill from the Senate against the constructive mileage of members of Congress passed.

The Senate bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California was taken up and passed.

A joint resolution, which has already passed the Senate, requesting the President to direct a national vessel to bring Kossuth and his companions to this country, was passed.

Ineffectual attempts were made to take up the Senate bills for the relief of the indigent insane and to create the office of lieutenant general.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

The steamship City of Glasgow reached her landing at 12 o'clock, in nineteen days from Liverpool, with eight hundred and sixty-six tons of merchandize, eighty-eight passengers, and a heavy mail. She left Liverpool on the 12th ult.

NEW YORK, March 3.

Thompson, who was arrested on Saturday for passing counterfeit money committed suicide last night. Thompson was conspicuous in the celebrated "Torpedo affair."

[For the Indiana State Sentinel.]

Plank Road Toll Gates and the Law.

MR. EDITOR: By the provisions of Section 18 of the act of the 16th January, 1849, incorporating the Central Plank Road Company, (which section was repealed the next winter) it is enacted, that the track of said road shall be constructed of timber, planks, gravel, or other hard material, so that the same shall form a hard, smooth, and even surface; the particular manner of building said road shall be determined by the directors of said Company: Provided, the track of said road shall not be less than sixteen feet wide. By the 19th section of the same act, it is enacted, that "Whenever six continuous miles of said road shall be made and completed according to section eighteen of this act, then the said Company may erect a half toll gate, on said six miles so completed, and demand and receive toll for passing the same, at the rates hereinafter mentioned; and whenever said company shall make and complete any additional four miles of said road, as herein required, then said Company shall have the power to erect another half toll gate, and demand and receive toll for passing the same; and for every additional four miles of said road so completed, said Company may erect either half or whole toll gates, and at such places on said road as the directors of said Company may judge for the best interest of said Company, and demand and receive toll for passing said gates, at the rates hereinafter mentioned: Provided, that whenever six miles of said road, from East street, in Indianapolis, west, shall, by said Company, be put in good order for use, then said Company shall be permitted to collect such toll for the use of the same, as shall remunerate said Company for putting and keeping said part of said road in such order; not, however, exceeding the rates of toll permitted to be applied in this act."

By the 23th Section of said act, it is provided that "The Legislature may at any time, when said Company may have violated any of the provisions of this act, have power to repeal this act. And this act may at any time be altered or amended, at the request of two-thirds of the stockholders of said Company." Section 29 of the same act provides, that "This act shall be in force from and after its passage, and taken and deemed a public act, and shall be liberally construed, to effect the object contemplated."

By the first section of the act of the 16th January, 1850, amendatory of the act of incorporation, it is enacted, "That the Central Plank Road shall be graded twenty feet wide, eight feet of which shall be covered with plank; and eight feet shall be graded, so as to present an even surface with the plank, of solid earth."

By the proviso to the fourth section of the last stated act, it is "provided, that said company, shall, on, or before the first day of June, 1851, complete ten additional miles of said road West of Indianapolis, and ten miles east of Indianapolis, including the four miles already commenced at Greenfield, otherwise, the privileges granted by this act to said Company, shall be inoperative and of no effect."

Section 5 enacts that "the foregoing amendments shall take effect and be in force from and after their passage."

From the foregoing extracts, it will be seen what the rights of the company in erecting and maintaing toll gates were and still are, no alteration having taken place upon that subject. It will also be seen how and where the charter of the company shall be forfeited or amended: for violation of any of the provisions of the charter, the legislature can declare the charter forfeited, and they may alter or amend the same upon the request of two-thirds of the stockholders of the company; such amendments must as a matter of course be confined to the request made by the two-thirds of the stockholders.

At the last session of the legislature, the company or a portion of them, for the sake of uniformity between the charter and the general plank road law of the State, and of other chartered companies, (for I believe without an exception all other charters contain substantially the same provisions) thought it advisable to procure their charter to be so amended as to engraft therein four sections of the plank road law, and also to authorize the construction of some part of the track of said road of gravel, and for this purpose several petitions were prepared and sent to the different counties through which the road runs, for the signatures of stockholders, and a bill was prepared embracing the amendments sought to be made. Two of these petitions with the bill were presented to the Legislature, the proposition met with opposition and the bill was amended in a manner not asked for by the petitioners.

At this stage of the proceedings, and before any final action in the matter, it was ascertained that in consequence of the petition from Putnam county, not having been received, and a number of new stockholders who were not taken into the count, the petitions presented to the Legislature, did not contain the names of two thirds of the stockholders of the Company; that, consequently, the matter was not legally before the legislature. That any enactment they might make would be of no force; and that the Company could not avail themselves of any amendments thus made. In view of this, and to prevent any misunderstanding in the matter, I immediately addressed a note to Mr. McCarty from Putnam county, a member of the House, informing him of the facts, with a request that he should state the facts to the House, which I understand he did, but the House being in one of those ways which will not exist under the new Constitution, passed the bill as amended, declaring at the same time as I have been informed that it was of no force and amounted to nothing; which as will be seen by the above statement of facts, was the truth.

I have been thus explicit, lest some persons may be lead into error as to the law governing the Company.

Indianapolis, March 4, 1851.

R. B. DUNCAN.

Account of the Passage and Safety of the Steamship Atlantic.

R. M. STEAMER AFRICA, Feb. 13, 1851.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:—In order to prevent garbled statements of the recent accident to the Atlantic from obtaining publicity, I take the liberty of sending you a correct narrative of facts, compiled from her log, and for which I can personally vouch.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the 28th December, in fine steaming condition, and without any apprehension on the part of her officers in regard to the voyage. It was blowing a strong gale at the time of her departure from W. S. W., so much so as to render it impossible to land her pilot. On the 29th December, at 9 30 P. M. she passed Cape Clear, and fairly commenced her homeward passage by plunging at once into a heavy head sea, and steming strong westerly gales, which continued without intermission for the time following up to the day of the accident. On the 6th of January at noon, she was in lat. 46 12, long. 41 W., it blowing strong gales from W. N. W. At 6.30 P. M., the engines were stopped, as it was at first supposed, by the engineers on account of the breaking of the eccentric strap to the starboard engine—and, on examination, it was determined to go ahead again, working that engine by hand; but another revolution of the wheels proved that the accident was of a much more serious nature, the main shaft was found broken completely through, in a diagonal direction, the bearing of the starboard pillar block, and the additional turn after the first stoppage, caused one part of the shaft to lap over the other—thus fracturing both pillar blocks, rendering the engines perfectly useless. The ship was at once hove to under storm canvas, the wheels lashed, and all hands employed during the night, and for the following day, in sending up her square yards, and stripping her wheels of the floats—a task at once difficult and dangerous in a gale of wind, and the decks covered with ice, but fortunately accomplished without accident.

On the 7th and 8th, laying to, with the hope of an abatement of the gale and a change of wind, as the captain and all hands were extremely anxious to reach some port on our own coast. On the 9th the wind hauled to the north-west and became quite moderate. Immediately made sail, and shaped a course for Halifax, 897 miles distant, and New York 1,400. This weather continued until meridian of the 10th, when an observation placed the ship 180 miles south and 70 miles west of her position at the time of the accident. A gale now sprung up again from the southwest, and it became necessary to heave the ship to; for even with modrate weather it was evident to all that she could do nothing by the wind under canvas. At 8 A. M. of the 11th, a large ship passed bound to the eastward; but she either did not see or took no notice of our signal of distress. At 10 P. M., after taking an accurate account of stores on board, and considering the apparent impossibility of reaching home with the ship in her disabled condition, the captain determined with the assent of his officers and passengers, to bear up for the coast of Europe—which was accordingly done. From this time to the 22d day nothing of importance occurred.

We had following gales and high seas, and the ship made an average distance of 150 miles per day and in that interval ran 1,400 miles. At 3 P. M. of the 22d she anchored in Cork harbor, which fact alone, when considering the immense size of the ship, her small spars light canvas, and heavy machinery, is sufficient to prove her a splendid seaboat, and must add in no small degree, to the reputation already acquired by her commander for prudence and seamanship. In regard to the conduct of her passengers under such trying circumstances, too much could scarcely be said. Suffice it that they bore the misfortune with becoming fortitude and cheerfulness and testified, on leaving her at Cork, as much sympathy as those who have a more permanent interest in the good Atlantic. The Atlantic had on board 550 tons of freight and a considerable quantity of specie, which the Cambria was chartered to bring over, and probably sailed from Cork on the 4th inst., direct for New York. Before the Africa left, arrangements were making to tow the Atlantic to Liverpool, for the purpose of being repaired. This will possibly require three months.

The Africa brings her mails and passengers.

R. W. SHUFELDT, Chief Officer.

☞ The "Mysterious Gravellings" near Logasport, of which we gave an account some time since from the Lafayette Courier, have lately been unravelled. A lad of ten or twelve years, out of an exuberance of fun, and pure deviltry, had fixed a globe lantern in the roof of the barn, filled with gravel, to which a secret string was attached, and when the gravel was called for, by a jerk of the line he let them have it. Those must have been *very smart men*, who made the first examination, and reported.

THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER.—The venerable father of President Filmore is announced as on his way to Washington to make call upon his son Millard at the White House. When the old gentleman apprenticed his son to the clothier's trade, he hardly dreamed of seeing him one day President of these United States. He is now eighty years of age.

A QUILT.—We had the pleasure the other day of examining a SILK QUILT, made by Miss Eliza Ann Connelly of this place, composed of 15,039 pieces!—It is a beautiful thing and evidences the great taste and industry of the young lady.—*Shelby (Ky.) News.*

CONNECTICUT.—The Democratic State Canvention has nominated all the State officers of the present year for re-election, and passed very strong resolutions in favor of the Compromise.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATE.—The next Senate, as it will stand after the 4th of March is now full with the exception of seven members. The number thus far elected, or holding over, is 55, of whom twenty-one, including Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, are Whigs, and thirty-four Democrats. Of the seven yet to be elected, nearly all are doubtful. Total members, when the Senate is full, 62. The Democratic majority will probably be from 11 to 15.

The New Orleans editors are in ecstacies about Jenny Lind. Her first concert, on the evening of the 8th, exceeded all expectation. Her second concert was to be on the 9th. The seats were sold at auction and the premiums for the dress circle ranged from three dollars to eighteen dollars. The sofas and chairs averaged five dollars premium. The second dress circle was sold at prices ranging from three dollars to five dollars.

☞ We learn from the Rushville Republican that Samuel Hamilton was killed by John Tyler, in Rush county, on Wednesday week. The murderer immediately fled and a reward of two hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension.

☞ Miss Mary Powers, a sister of Mrs. Millard Fillmore, died in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 24th ult.

COLD COMFORT FOR THE WHIG PARTY!—The New Bedford *Mercury* (Whig) in an article on the "State of Parties," remarks: "In view of the whole game, it is quite clear that the Whigs are *awfully victimized*, losing *all* their strongholds, and having only doubtful New York to keep them in countenance."

LEGISLATION IN IOWA.—The Legislature of Iowa adjourned on the 5th inst. Among the acts passed are two important ones—the first relates to interest on money, parties being left free to contract for such rates as they may see proper, the law interfering only so far as to compel the fulfillment of the contract whatever it may be,—and the second, the abolishment of capital punishment.

Another act was passed prohibitting the immigration of negroes into that State. Upon entering the State they are required to leave after receiving three days notice of the law, and are subject to certain penalties if they remain.

Rights of Foreigners.

We see it stated that a traveling elocutionist from this country, was arrested in Dublin, for repeating one of Patrick Henry's speeches, in which the following passage occurs: "We must fight, I repeat it sir, we must fight. An appeal to arms, and to the God of Hosts is all that is left for us." The ground of the arrest was the supposed incendiary tendency of his exhibitions. He was required to give bonds to leave Ireland immediately. Now there is an Englishman traveling in this country, for the avowed purpose of stirring up rebellion against the laws of the land—denouncing our local institutions, and doing everything in his power to exite a portion of the population of the North, to resist, even to bloodshed, the public authorities, in executin of a law framed for the protection of the rights and interests of the people of the Southern States. And this is not only tolerated, but a body guard is furnished him by the civil authorities, to enable him to fulminate his abuse of our country, without molestation, and to preach rebellion against the laws, with impunity.—Verily, this is a free country, but this is carring the idea of freedom rather too far. We think the utmost freedom to which this foreign emissary, *Geo. Thompson*, entitled, should be the liberty to leave the country without the addition of a coat of tar and feathers—a boon which we are not sure would be extended to him, if he did not prudently confine himself to certain localities, in the prosecution of his incendiary movements.—*Louisville Courier.*

Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad.

We learn that Mr. White has sold for cash, in New York, the Bonds of this Company for $350,000 on terms more favorable than was anticipated, and at a higher price than has been obtained by any other company in the State.

The iron, a heavy T rail, will be purchased for cash in Wales on the best possible terms, and probably lower than contracts are now offered in New York. Arrangements will also be made by Mr. White, while in New York, for the equipments of the road.

The road will now be vigorously prosecuted to an early completion

COMMERCIAL.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 3, 8 P. M.

FREIGHTS are heavy and have declined 15 cents per bbl.

FLOUR—Firmer; sales at $3,40.

WHISKY—20½.

BULK MEAT—17,000 pieces bulk meat sold at 4¼ for Shoulders, 5 for Sides, and 6⅛@6¼ for Hams—all from the Wabash river.

BACON—Sides 7, and pay for packages.

COFFEE—500 bags sold on private terms.

MOLASSES—100 bbls sold at 32.

SUGAR—Sales of 50 hhds at 5⅞@6⅛.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 3, 8 P. M.

FLOUR—lower: sales of 300 bbls at $4,50@$4,56 for common to straight State and Western brands.

CORN—Firmer; sales of 18,000 bushels at 65 to 66 for prime yellow.

PORK—Drooping, with sales of 1,300 bbls at $13 for Ohio mess.

LARD—Dull and unchanged.

MOLASSES—Easy; sales of 300 bbls New Orleans at 31.

WHISKY—Declining.

CANDIDATES.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN will be a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace, in Centre Township.

We are requested to announce the name of CALEB SCUDDER, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, March 4th, by the Rev. Dr. CAMP, Mr. S. REA to Miss MARTHA E. WEST, both of this city.

A bountiful supply of cake was received. We wish the happy pair a prosperous journey through life, and trust that the *shadow* of sorrow may never *cast its image* on the *daguerreotype plate* of their happiness. When the South and WEST unite, of course, the UNION is safe.

On the 27th of February, in the town of Bridgeport, by Thomas Morrow, Esq., Mr. ISAAC S. PATTERSON to Miss CATHRINE C., daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Fanny Runnells, all of this county.

SENTINEL JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The Proprietor having purchased at the East a new and SUPERIOR BOOK AND JOB OFFICE, Is prepared to execute, with elegance and dispatch, and on moderate terms,

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK:

Books,	Cards,	Receipts,
Pamphlets,	Labels,	Blank Notes,
Catalogues,	Hat Tips,	Bills Lading,
Circulars,	Bill Heads,	Dray Receipts,
Policies,	Checks,	Concert Bills,
Programmes,	Hand Bills,	Posters,

AND BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

AUSTIN H. BROWN,
Sentinel Buildings, Washington street, near Meridian

LOOK OUT FOR A SCOUNDREL ABOUT 20 YEARS OLD.—A young man calling himself *Wm. Smith*, on last Wednesday, the 26th ult., called at my Livery Stable and hired a Horse, Saddle and Bridle, to go three miles south of Cumberland, to see his mother, as he pretended. He has not yet returned, and I have reason to believe he never will. The Horse is a grey, nearly white, about ten years old, nearly sixteen hands high; the left eye is a little blemished; he is a little crooked in the front knees, and by hard riding gets lame in the left hind leg. The saddle is a horn saddle, about one-fourth worn, black quilted seat; single reined bridle, the bitts covered with leather. A reasonable reward will be given for information concerning the horse, or the apprehension of the thief.
mar5 W. WILKINSON.

STATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY.

AT the February Term of the Probate Court, A. D., 1851, said Court declared the estate of Anthony Denne, deceased, to be probably insolvent; creditors are therefore required to file their claims against the estate for allowance in the said Probate Court, within ten months from the date hereof, or they will not be entitled to payment. CHRISTENA DEHNE, Administratrix.
February 29, 1851. 3w(w)

STATE OF INDIANA, HAMILTON COUNTY SS.
IN THE HAMILTON CIRCUIT COURT, SPRING TERM, 1851. DOMESTIC ATTACHMENT.
Thomas King and Samuel Heffner, traders under the name and firm and style of King & Heffner, vs Samuel E. Parker.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 9th day of January, 1851, a writ of Domestic Attachment was issued by me, the undersigned, Clerk of the Hamilton Circuit Court, at the instance and upon the affidavit of John Green, Esq., attorney for said plaintiffs, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, credits, moneys, and effects of the said defendant, by virtue of which said writ, the following real estate, to wit: Lot numbered two in square numbered two in the town of Shielville, in said county, have been attached as the property of the said defendant; and that said writ is still pending in our said Court, and unless said defendant shall appear and defend, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.
Moss & GREEN, Attys. for Plffs. JNO. G. BURNS, Clerk. mar5 4w(w)p

NOTICE is hereby given, that the books of the Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Company will be opened at the store of Wm. Hannaman, for the subscription of the stock in said Gas Light and Coke Company, on Thursday, the 10th day of March, 1851, and continue open until the capital is subscribed, in accordance with "An act incorporating the Indianapolis Gas Light and Coke Company," approved Feb. 12th, 1851.
CHAS. COX.
A. HARRISON.
mar5-3t WM. HANNAMAN.

IMPORTED CIGARS.—We have on hand the following celebrated brands of Fine Spanish Cigars, viz:

Compentencia Regalias,		El Neptuno;
La Diana	do	La Ysabelita;
La Estrella	do	Lajitimos;
La Belle	do	Cabanna;
La Libertad	do	Plantation;
La Rosa	do	Venus;
La Inovacion	do	Cazadores;
Washington	do	Yara Principe;
El Sol	do	Justo Sands Principe;
El Comercio	do	Turkish Cigarillas.

Which we are selling at extremely low prices, as we are desirous of closing out our stock.
PIPHER and SEICHRIST,
feb11-1wtw2mw Washington street, opposite Stage Office.

CHAINS—For fencing lots in Burying Grounds—much used in the East. For sale by HENRY S. KELLOGG.
mar5

HATS.—Spring Style just received and for sale at McGINNIS'S HAT STORE, Nearly opposite Browning's Hotel.
mar5

PIERSON MURPHY. D. C. TEAL. C. D. TAYLOR.
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Produce and Commission Merchants,
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ALL are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices, as we feel confident we can render satisfaction both as to prices and quality of articles. Great care is taken in the selection of articles, in reference to their purity, as we endeavor at all times to keep such articles as are strictly pure and genuine. Every article will be warranted as represented. Orders from Physicians and others promptly attended to. Particular attention given to filling Prescriptions and compounding Medicines, which, in all cases, shall receive the personal attention of one of the firm. july10

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HAVING resigned the office of President Judge of the Fifth Circuit, will attend in person to all business intrusted to his care, in the United States Circuit and District Courts, in the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Courts in the Fifth Circuit.
☞ Office over Ross & Ray's Bookstore. june1

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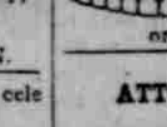
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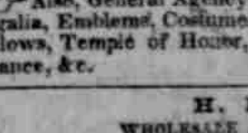
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